Year 200001			
SI. No.	Description	Country	No. of cattle
1.	Bulls, adult other than pure bred breeding	Nepal	427
2.	Others (excluding Bulls and Buffaloes) other than pure bred breeding	Nepal	626
		Total:	1053

Central Share in Agricultural Insurance Scheme

1987. SHRI R SARATH KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National /\gricultural Insurance Scheme is being implemented in Stales, according to the guidelines;

(b) if so. the details thereof;

(c) whether in the previous .Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme the Central Government has 2/3 rd (66.66 percent) share in the compensation to be given to farmers, but in the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, it has been reduced to 50 per cent:

(d) if so. the reasons therefor;

(e) whether State Governments have represented to the Union Government in this regard;

(0 if so. the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MMSTEROFSTATEINTHE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes Sir, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is implemented in 19 States and 2 Union Territories as per guidelines given in the scheme.

(b) Important features of NAIS are annexed in the Statement, *(see* below,)

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) Under NAIS more crops, all farmers and higher level of risk are covered. Because of enlarged coverage, the overall financial liabilities under NAIS have increased as compared to erstwhile Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). In view of increased financial liabilities, it was decided to share the financial liabilities between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 1:1 as compared to 2:1 under CCIS.

(e) to(g) Some State Governments such as Rajasthan. Andhra Pradesh. Tripura etc represented for changing the pattern of sharing of financial liabilities between the Central and State Governments under NAIS. The matter was discussed in the Conference of State Agriculture Minister held on 14-9-2000. In view of the increased financial burden on account of enlarged coverage of NAIS. it was decided that existing pattern of sharing *(i.e.* in the ratio of 1: 1) may be retrained.

Statement

Salients Features of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

The Government of India have introduced NAIS from Rabi 1999-2000 season bv replacing the earlier Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS):

— Scheme is available to all farmers—loanee and non-loanee both—irrespective of their size of holding.

— Compulsory for loanee formers and optional for non-loanee farmers.

— The scheme is voluntary for the States/UTs.

— Sum-insured may extend to the value of threshold yield of the area insured.

— Coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets & pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horitcultura! crops in respect of which past yield data are available for adequate number of years.

— Among the annual commercial/horticultural crops, eleven crops namely cotton, sugarcane, potato, chillies, ginger, onion, turmeric, jute, tapioca, annual banana and pineapple are presently covered.

— Basically all-risk insurance scheme covering all yield losses due to natural, non-preventable risks.

— Premium rates are 3.5% for Bajra and oilseeds, and 2.5% for other Kharif t rops: 1 5% for wheat, and 2% for other Rabi crops. In case the rater; worked out on the basis of actual tal data are less than the prescribed premium rale, the lower rate will be applicable.

— In case of annual commercial/horticultural crops, actuarial rates are charged.

— Small and margi nal farmers are provided subsidy of 50% of the premium charged from them. The subsidy will be phased out over a period of 5 years on sunset basis.

— To implement NA1S at lower unit of insurance i.e. Gram Panchayat within three years.

— It is proposed to set up a separate agency for implementation of NAIS.

Biotechnological Innovations for Cotton Growers

1988. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that benefits of biotechnological innovations in cotton seed produciion. available to farmers around the world, are being denied to Indian cotton growers: and

(b)ifso. what are the reasons therefor and by when Government propose to do this to raise productivity, thereby increasing rural income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SI IRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Bt. Cotton Hybrids developed by private seed-companies through biotechnological innovation are under testing during the current year by ICAR under multilocational trials After assessing the biosafcty and agronomic evaluation of the Bt. Cotton Hybirds. the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests will give the permission for commercial release of these hybrids.

Benefits to Drip Irrigation System

† 1989. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the Question was recieved in Hindi.